

The Qu'Appelle Progress.

Vol. V.

QU'APPELLE, W.T.C., FRIDAY, JULY 4, 1890.

No. 35.

Business Directory.

WINNIPEG.

DAWSON, BOLE & Co.,
Wholesale Druggists, Winnipeg, Man.

QU'APPELLE.

WM. SMITH,
Advocate, Notary Public, Collections and
Real Estate Agent.

J. F. GUERIN, L.D.S.,
Dental Surgeon, Main Street.

S. H. CASWELL,
General Merchant.

J. A. COWAN,
General Agent for A. Harris, Son & Co's
Agricultural Implements, Qu'Appelle Stn.

H. A. AXFORD,
Agent for Massey Manufacturing Co.,
Complaints from farmers outlays always on hand.

JAGGET & DAVIES,
Agents for Pianos, Organs and anything in
the music line.

A. C. PATERSON,
Forwarder & General Agent.

A. HOLLINGSHEAD,
House, Sign and Carriage Painter.

J. C. PRICE,
Carriage and Wagon Maker.

W. H. BELL,
Wholesale and Retail Butcher. Dealer in
Fresh and Cured Meat, Sausage, etc.

G. M. BAILEY,
Boot and Shoe repairing promptly executed
on the premises formerly known as the Mc-
Manus hotel.

R. STEVENSON, B.A.,
(of CAMBRIDGE),
ADVOCATE, SOLICITOR, ETC.,
QU'APPELLE.

SCOTT, HAMILTON & DICKSON,
Barristers, Advocates, etc.

D. L. SCOTT, Q.C., W. C. HAMILTON,
REGINA.

A. D. DICKSON, QU'APPELLE;
Office, first door south of the Queen's
Hotel, Qu'Appelle Street.

MONEY TO LOAN.

MONEY TO LOAN ON
Improved Farms or Town Property,
AT A LOW RATE OF INTEREST.

E. W. WARNER, Qu'Appelle.

W. SYME REDPATH,
ADVOCATE, NOTARY PUBLIC,
Issuer of Marriage Licenses

AND INSURANCE AGENT.

Box 42,
QU'APPELLE, N.W.T.

W. T. THOMPSON, D. T. S.,
DORRISON LAND SURVEYOR AND

CIVIL ENGINEER.
QU'APPELLE STATION.

G. S. DAVIDSON,
LICENSED AUCTIONEER
For the North-West Territories. Sales con-
ducted on the shortest notice. Attribu-
tions can be made at my Office, or at the
Progress Office,
QU'APPELLE.

J. B. ROBINSON

Contractor, Builder,
ETC., ETC.
QU'APPELLE.

All Work in my Line will Receive
Careful Attention.

W. D. McFarlane,
QU'APPELLE, N.W.T.,
Contractor in Plastering,

Bricklaying & Mason Work.

Estimates furnished on short Notice.

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

The patronage of the public solicited.

JOHN B. MILLIKEN,
Manufactures and Dealers in all kinds of

Harness & Saddlery
WHIPS,
EVERY COMES,
HORSE BRUSHES,
BELLS,

BLANKETS,

SPURS,

TRUNKS,

VALLISES,

ETC., ETC., ETC.

Business Change.

THE undersigned has purchased the busi-
ness of Mr. F. E. Burst carried on in
Qu'Appelle under the management of Mr.
W. E. Ingraham, and will keep in stock a
full line of

**Watches, Clocks,
JEWELRY, SILVERWARE,
DIAMONDS, SPECTACLES,
ETC., ETC., ETC.**

Particular attention paid to Repairing all
kinds of Fine Watches.

Orders by Mail or Stage prompt-
ly Attended to.

R. B. FERGUSON,
QU'APPELLE,

JAS. BROWN & SON

SUCCESSIONS TO FRANK MARWOOD,

General Blacksmiths

— AND —

CARRIAGE & WAGON MAKERS

QU'APPELLE.

A trial saluted from parties having tame or
interfering horses. Few Shares made to
order and satisfaction guaranteed.

Repairs of all kinds of wood work promptly
attended to.

WORK DONE CHEAP FOR CASH.

G. H. V. BULYEA

QU'APPELLE,

Insurance & General Agent,

DEALER IN

FURNITURE,

Flour Feed, Etc.

Agent for the Celebrated Doherty Organ.

In Stock, a full line of Coffins & Caskets.

NEW BAKERY.

A. McKenzie,

QU'APPELLE.

BREAD ! FRUITS !

CONFECTORY, &c.,

Constantly on hand.

Birthday and Bride's Cakes

A SPECIALTY.

R. JOHNSTON,

QU'APPELLE, ASSN.

DEALER IN

Agricultural Implements,

Barbed Wire,

Buggies, Buckboards & Wagons

LIVERY,

Feed and Sale Stable

First Class Rigs.

Daily Stage to Fort Qu'Appelle.

J. H. MacCAUL,

Insurance Agent,

AND DEALER IN

Hard & Soft Coal,

BRICK,

LUMBER,

SASH,

DOORS,

BUILDING PAPER, ETC., ETC.

QU'APPELLE.

All Descriptions of Seasoned British Colum-
bia Lumber in Stock.

JOHN B. MILLIKEN,

Manufactures and Dealers in all kinds of

Harness & Saddlery

WHIPS,

EVERY COMES,

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SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

The patronage of the public solicited.

Any Price You Want Them

From Five up to \$10.

BOOTS MADE TO ORDER

TERMS CASH.

Any Price You Want Them

From Five up to \$10.

BOOTS MADE TO ORDER

TERMS CASH.

The North-West.

**News Culled for The Progress
by our own correspondents.**

FAIRVIEW.

— Lots of rain and grain and grass growing
to beat anything.

— Rev. J. Tozeland is holding a series of
special services in the Methodist church here.

— The annual Picnic of this settlement
will be held on Saturday, July 12th, in the
bluffs on Mr. G. Elliott's farm. There will
be races, jumping and other amusement.

GRENFELL.

— The cricket match played here between
Qu'Appelle and Grenfell resulted in a great
victory for the Qu'Appelle eleven. As will
be seen from the score the appearances were
against Qu'Appelle at the beginning of the
second innings, but Foster and Willman by
their brilliant play secured the game, with
six wickets to fall. In the second innings
Tydd won the applause of both sides by his
magnificent catch of a "four" hit.

The following is the standing of pupils in
Summerbury school for June. Names in
order of merit.

— Rebecca Fleming, Lovina

Ingraham, Victoria Fleming, Bertha Linnell,

William Fleming, William Fleming.

THREE Sea—Stewart Fleming, Mant Al-

fred, George Fleming, John Alfred, Phoebe

Lamb, Edward Ingram.

TIN no Jun.—Maggie Fleming, Jeremiah

King am.

First Sen.—Aggie Fleming, William Al-

fred

First Jun.—Davis Fleming, Joseph Al-

fred

The above report is based on regular at-

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month, 17. Average 14.

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COTHAM.

— Catham, near Broadview, N.W.T., has

completed its arrangements for celebrating

Dominion Day. The event is fixed for Tues-

day, July 8th, and will consist of pony race-

s and a blue ribbon race for the best set

team. The day will be a grand one.

— The following is a brief history of

COTHAM. The Indians call it

"Catham," which means "a place where

water runs." It is a small hamlet situated

on the south side of the North Saskatchewan

River, about 10 miles from the mouth of the

North Saskatchewan. It is a very small

settlement, consisting of a few houses and

a few log shacks.

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The Qu'Appelle Progress

Is Published every Thursday

At The Progress Printing Office, in the
Town of Qu'Appelle, Assiniboina, Canada.

Prohibition First in Politics.

The rates for our advertising space by contract are as follows:

	One week.	One month.	Three months.	One year.
One column	\$7.00	\$10.00	\$20.00	\$60.00
Half column	4.00	8.00	15.00	40.00
Quarter column	3.00	6.00	10.00	20.00
Three inches	2.00	4.00	8.00	20.00
Two inches	1.50	3.00	5.00	15.00

Business cards \$1.00 per month payable quarterly.

The above rates do not apply to auction sales, entertainments, tenders, meetings, legal notices, or anything of a temporary nature. Transient advertisements, 10 cents per line first insertion, 5 cents per line each additional insertion. Yearly advertisements allowed to be changed monthly; if otherwise \$1.00 will be charged for each additional change.

Business locus, 50 cents for first twenty-five words, 2.00 for each additional word.

The publisher reserves the right to refuse to insert advertisements of a questionable or sensational character.

Subscription price: \$1.00 per annum, invariably in advance; single copies 5 cents.

A liberal commission will be allowed to parties who are willing to act as agents for us. Write for terms.

Address, JAMES WEIDMAN,
Qu'Appelle Station, Assin.

FRIDAY, JULY 4, 1890.

MUNICIPAL CONVENTION.

Today a convention of delegates from the municipalities in the Territories will be held at Indian Head, for the purpose of considering the municipal law and suggesting any amendments that may be necessary. The council of this municipality met on the 24th and appointed Mr. J. A. Cowan, chairman; J. R. Bunn, councillor, and A. M. McLane, clerk, as delegates to the convention.

MANITOBA SCHOOL BILLS.

The Mail's Ottawa correspondent says: I am told that Sir John Thompson in his mission to England is among other things charged with the delicate duty of presenting from the judicial committee of the Privy Council in England a pronouncement as to the constitutionality of the acts passed by the Manitoba legislators at its last session abolishing the dual languages and separate schools in that province. He will be strengthened in his application by the fact that the statute known as the Manitoba act, constituting that province, is by Imperial act, and therefore has the force of Imperial statute. He will be able to represent, even if the matter was passed upon by the Supreme Court of Canada, that it would not end there, as no matter which way the decision went the losing party would appeal to the Privy Council, and therefore that august body may as well be called in for final adjudication in the first instance. In taking this course the Government will avoid the odium of making the decision on these vexed questions, and will be able to point to Blake's resolution last session, which declared in favor of such submission, as in a great measure justifying them in doing so. The Governor-General has now the power of submitting any question to the Supreme Court, but that tribunal can, and invariably does, merely answer yes or no to the question submitted, affording no clue to the reason why this decision is arrived at. Blake's resolution, if adopted, would necessitate the referring of reasoned opinion on any point submitted to the court. The resolution was adopted by the government, but no statute was passed crystallizing the resolution into law. Whether or not, if the Privy Council consents to adjudicate upon the matter, Sir John Thompson will make an arrangement for both sides being heard before the court, is not very clear. The Government has a whole year in which to disallow the act filed.

THE NEWFOUNDLAND CASE.

A despatch from Newfoundland states that the colonists along what is known as the French shore of the island have combined to resist any attempt to put the *modus vivendi* in operation, and that a conflict will be almost unavoidable if they are interfered with by either England or France. If this be true the situation is a grave one. An act of violence on the part of the colonists, or of either the English or the French ships stationed along the coast, may at any moment lead to serious results, and destroy all prospects of a peaceable solution of the difficulty. It is not easy to see, however, what solution of this character is possible, short of a surrender of some sort on the part of England, if France is really in the mood ascribed to her. There is, in the first place, no love lost between John Bull and his neighbor, and the latter feels under no obligation even to lift a finger to help the Englishman out of his predicament. In the next place, there is probably more than a grain of truth in the frequently repeated statement that France recognizes that in the Newfoundland trouble she has a powerful lever with which to force England out of Egypt. She claims that the condition upon which that power was permitted to occupy the latter country, namely, that the occupation should cease upon the restoration of order, has been fulfilled, and that the British troops should now be withdrawn. In the Chamber of Deputies recently M. Ribot said in answer to a question: "The English Government knows that if we sincerely desire cordial relations, and if we carefully study to set aside any cause of dissension between the two great nations, we cannot without protest let England seize upon that valley of the Nile and on that Suez Canal which interests all Europe, and that we shall show as much tenacity in reminding her of it as she shews in deferring the execution of the engagements she has taken." What better means, then, of applying the screw for the purpose of compelling the fulfilment of these alleged engagements than a refusal to enter on any other terms into negotiations for the settlement of the fisheries difficulty? France undoubtedly hopes too, by insisting upon the pound of flesh which the old treaties gave her to compel the Newfoundlanders in the end to sell her fishermen bait for use in their bank fisheries. She has the advantage and apparently intends to make the most of it. At the best, therefore, the situation is a most embarrassing one for England, and it certainly would not be improved by any collision between the colonists and the French warships.—Mail.

A GOOD BARGAIN.

English sentimental objections to the cession of Heligoland to the Germans have already begun to disappear. It is not surprising that the people of the country in nearly every chapter of whose history territorial acquisition takes a prominent place should feel inclined to grumble at the loss even of an isolated rock in the German Ocean, which has never been of any special value to them; but now that they are beginning to realize that Lord Salisbury has really made an excellent bargain, and that the surrender of Heligoland is merely a small price paid for most valuable concessions in Africa, their injured feelings are healing rapidly. Sentiment often plays an important part in public affairs, but its power speedily vanishes when it comes into collision with material advantage.

There is plenty of evidence that the bargain is an excellent one for both parties. Germany does well in gaining possession of an island off her coast which she can put to good use for defensive purposes. England, on the other hand, is placed on a firm footing in Central and Eastern Africa. It is but a few days since Mr. Stanley, who should know as much about Africa as any man, and even more than most European statesmen, was upholding the Imperial Government for its sup-

ineness in allowing Germany to seize the chief territorial prizes on the eastern side of the Dark Continent. He complained bitterly of its apparent willingness to surrender 150,000 square miles of most valuable territory. He has been condemning Lord Salisbury; now he is blessing him. Not only does England, as the result of the bargain, obtain the large areas mentioned, but she secures half a million square miles in addition. The line separating the German and English spheres has been clearly defined, and the British flag will now be supreme almost from the southern end of the Victoria Nyanza to the Egyptian boundary. England gains a strip of seacoast, and, more important still, is conceded the supervision of Zanzibar, upon which Germany had laid her hand. She will thus enjoy a virtual protectorate over an island with which she now does \$10,000,000 worth of trade annually. No wonder Mr. Stanley is pleased, and that the English people, seeing this, are well content. It is reported, on the other hand, that Major Wissmann's commercial adviser is dissatisfied, and claims that under the agreement England will control Africa. A Berlin paper, too, which has close relations with the Government, suggests that England should be asked to pay a little more for the advantages conceded to her, thus intimating that the cession of Heligoland alone is not a sufficient price. It is quite clear, therefore, that the bargain is one with which England has good reason to be satisfied, not only because of the direct advantages she will derive from it, but because in general way it will do much to strengthen the friendship which exists between her and Germany. It will be attacked in Parliament, of course, on sentimental and on other possible grounds, but the attack will be simply a party move, and as such will have little influence with the people.—Mail.

PREACHING POLITICS.

Written by George B. Cheever, D. D., in 1857.

Nothing can possibly be more hypocritical. The truth is, that the moment any sin passes from the individual to the nation, and is sanctioned by law, and becomes what is called organic, then instantly the speech against it is branded as political preaching; so that, if you wish to take all manner of sin from the touch and control of the pulpit, if you wish to shield it from that rebuke which God has appointed to thunder against it, you have only to make it legal and national, and you have given it a tabernacle, a pavilion, you have enshrine it as a Dagon, before which you must put off the shoes from your feet, and approach it only to bow down and worship. If a man has two wives, you may preach against polygamy, and no body thinks of charging you with preaching politics; but if a State set up polygamy, by law, and its support be made a plank in the political platform of a party, then, if you touch upon it in the pulpit, you are preaching politics. Whenever, and in whatever way, you bring religion to bear upon politics, there are men who will accuse you of political preaching; but you are not to stop for that.

I tell you, no wonder that the modern pulpit has lost its power, when men are afraid of the application of that power, and tremble at the consequences. The gospel is not to be perverted as a political hobby, and shall not be muzzled at the mandate of intriguing politicians. There is nothing, from the beginning to the end of the alphabet, connected with moral issues and bearing on men's duty which may not at the proper time be made the subject of investigation in the pulpit, and the proper time for the consideration of any sin is the very time, and the proper place the very place where the sin is practiced, where its lawfulness, expediency, and righteousness are maintained, and where its disastrous, demoralizing, destructive influence is felt, and not at the antipodes, where sins are reigning of an entirely opposite character. The proper time and place for the consideration of idolatry is in the presence

of the idol-worship, and in the community where such an abomination prevails, or where it is defended; and no matter what laws or antique usages and authorities of State and custom sustain the infidelity, that makes no difference in the duty of the preacher. The application of the gospel must be made; nor is there any time to be lost, since the argument of possession, custom and law is every day growing stronger. Just so with every dear, cherished, fashionable evil. If the probing of it occasions agitation, anger, strife, that very thing is proof of the necessity of so dealing with it; and if it is warmly contested not to be an evil nor a sin, that itself just clearly shows the danger and ruin of letting it alone, and the pressing necessity of pouring the light of God's Word upon it. If be interwoven with the politics of the State and of society so much the worse; so much the more hazardous to meddle with it, but so much the more necessary.—N. Y. Voice.

WOMAN AND THE BALLOT.

The two bulwarks of the liquor traffic are avarice and appetite,—the avarice of the liquor seller and the appetite of the drinker; avarice behind the bar and appetite in front of it. And some have gone so far as to say that civilization has nothing to offset these two tremendous forces. But have all the resources of civilization been tried? Is there no reserve power that has not yet been brought into play? The power of government seems to be inadequate, but that is chiefly against the common foe. But back of the parties there is another force—the Home. Hitherto that has been denied, because woman has been denied the common right of humanity—the right to protect her children and her home. The injustice of this denial is becoming more and more apparent, and there is hope of a remedy at no distant day. When woman has the "white ballot" placed in her hands, the "reserve power" of the nation will come to the front in the battle with the saloon. There can be no doubt as to how the power will be used. The strongest instincts in woman, says Miss Willard, are those of protection for herself and her little ones, and of love and loyalty to her husband and her son, and with the ballot these instincts may be a sufficient offset to avarice and appetite at the polls. The sex, as a whole, may be counted upon the side of morality and sobriety. Morally they hold the balance of power. In the penitentiaries of the United States there are fifty-four thousand men against five thousand women.

That woman's ballot will be cast against the saloon and all that the saloon implies, is well understood by the liquor-sellers. A secret circular sent out by a Liquor Association in the United States, and addressed to legislators and others, had this significant passage: "Set your heel upon the Woman's Suffrage movement every time for the ballot in the hand of woman means the downfall of our trade. In Washington Territory the franchise was conferred upon women and they voted for local option, but the Supreme Court of the Territory declared the bill unconstitutional. Straightway the saloon men held high jubilee. Bonfires were lighted, bells were rung, and beer flowed in streams, because women were denied the right to vote. In 1888, however, the Legislature restored the right by an overwhelming majority, and the rejoicing of the liquor men was turned into wailing. It is not to the credit of the Dominion, and especially of Ontario, that the young State of Washington should be ahead of us on this question. Why does Mr. Mayor refuse to deal with the subject? Does he fear the vengeance of the liquor vote? It looks like it."

There can be no reasonable doubt that Woman Suffrage is an indispensable factor in the settlement of the liquor problem. Their vote is needed to carry Prohibition, and their influence will be needed to enforce it. With the parties divided as at present, Prohibition must always go to the wall, and only

woman's vote can throw a preponderating weight on the side of right. Men are always swayed by motives of expediency and party allegiance; but with women moral considerations prevail. It is probable for this reason that the existing parties are so loath to take up the question of Woman Suffrage; but it was just for this reason it was made a plank in the platform of the New Party. We are convinced that the ballot is the right of woman as much as of men, but our main argument rests upon the practical value that woman's vote will have in abolishing the curse of the liquor traffic. Wherever they have been entrusted with the ballot they have used it in the interests of the home and against the saloon, the gambling hell and the brothel. To withhold it from them is a fatal blunder. Let all good men and true help to correct the mistake.—Nation.

THE MAP OF THE WORLD.

The business of making geography is going on at a rate never before known. The European powers have been for some time like puppets on a hand organ, only needing a touch to the crank to set each moving at the particular motions to which it is adapted. Manifest destiny has placed the paws of England over the world, and the world is going to be a maritime country in England. Russia's automatic action is making great bites at the Balkan peninsula, while France goes snapping about when she sees others snapping. The partition of Africa or rather the coralling of Germany's ambitions on that continent into limited areas seems to have set all these figures in motion. The Anglo-German rivalry, differing in this from most treaties, and out-doing the best hopes of the diplomats, gives a new complexion to both peoples. The Germans have secured a rock, a few days after which will be given to both the German and the English. The Friesian inhabitants unanimously threaten to become volunteers from their island home when it becomes German, and the German Government has found it necessary to guarantee them for twenty years from the burdens of German citizenship in order to break their fall. This will be much pondered wherever Britain and Germany are in competition for territory. Heligoland's value as a military or naval station, if it has any, comes of its proximity to Germany and ease of defense. It is a great field for Germany to aim at, and an enemy to Russia. Great Britain has never taken steps to fortify it, and could not do so without giving Germany good cause for offence unless hostilities were in sight. To hold Heligoland over to Germany was therefore the best thing England could do with it. Russia takes occasion to emphasize her demand for the war indemnity proposed by Germany, and gives a strong ultimatum to the latter. Russia, which is making the alternative of a so-called independence of Bulgaria and a very considerable enlargement of that Province. What Russia understands by the independence of Bulgaria is that she shall in no case choose her own rulers, and that whoever she chooses of her own motion shall for that reason be held obnoxious to Russia. Russia, doubtless, hopes that by enlarging the boundaries of Bulgaria and adding to her a large mixed population, partly Bulgars but chiefly Greeks, she will be given a place in the Balkans, while making their country a Russian dependency. France proposes to enclose herself with Dolomoy and a slice of poor, distracted Rossi. The Dolomoyans are taking the most practical sort of preparation for the establishment of French rule by shutting their own king out of his capital and tearing their own military power to pieces by bloody civil war. France has acknowledged the so-called Republican Government of Brazil on the condition, which was explained, that the two countries let go of each other. This time, it is further explained, will at least double the present French army, and may possibly multiply it by five, giving France a safe position on the Amazon and the right of navigation of that great river. Does France think that she has, by becoming a republic, become exempt from the operation of the Monroe doctrine which proved so disastrous to her Mexican enterprise, or is she inclined to deny that monstrous assumption? Witness.

EDITOR PEMBERTON.

Of the Delhi Reporter, a well known journalist, says: "I consider Burdak Blood Bitters the best medicine made, and would not be out with it on any account. It should be kept in every house."

The Governor of the State of Massachusetts has decided to enforce the law of 1858 against drinking intoxicating liquors in a standing position. According to the letter of the law, no person who is engaged in selling in any house must be seated at a table with the intention of eating also. The law has been much ridiculed, as one against "perpendicular" drinking but it is founded on good sense. A great deal of the drunkenness of the United States and of Canada is a direct result of the absurd custom of "treats to drinks" and then each of the crowd must in turn "treat" the rest of the table. This is a total waste of money, and the drunks have lost their mental balance and regular orgy results. "Horizontal" drinking, as drinking while seated at a table is called, is, it is said, not popular. The word horizontal would apply better to the results of drinking.—Witness.

TICHBORNE, K. & P. R. B. Co.

We take pleasure in certifying that I have used Dr. Foster's Extract of Wild Strawberries in my family for years and find it a sure for diarrhea and summer complaints both for children and adults.

Mrs. John McMahon, Tichborne,

